

<i>Verbena urticaefolia</i>	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
<i>Carduus lanceolatus</i>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>
<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	<i>Lespedeza striata</i> †
<i>Pteris aquilina</i>	<i>Euphorbia corollata</i>
<i>Plantago major</i>	<i>Anthemis Cotula</i>
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
<i>Diodia teres</i>	<i>Erechthites hieracifolia</i>
<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> ?	<i>Leptilon canadense</i>
<i>Agrimonia</i> sp.	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
<i>Hedeoma pulegioides</i>	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
<i>Potentilla monspeliensis</i>	<i>Acalypha gracilens</i>
<i>Erigeron ramosus</i>	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
<i>Daucus Carota</i>	<i>Gnaphalium polycephalum</i>
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<i>Euphorbia Preslii</i>
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	

Of these weeds about 28 per cent. are supposed to have been introduced from Europe and 2 per cent. from Asia, while the remaining 70 per cent. are considered indigenous by nearly all systematists. And yet all the supposed natives, with five or six exceptions, are confined to unnatural habitats, exactly like the introduced species, from which there is no possible way of distinguishing them without the use of botanical literature, such as a manual, and even that is not infallible. At least half, perhaps two thirds, of the species in the above list evidently belong to that class of native weeds (mutants ?) which I discussed just before going to North Carolina. ‡

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MAGNOLIA AT FLORISSANT §

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

The Miocene flora of Florissant, Colorado, includes so many genera living today in the southeastern states, that the apparent absence of *Magnolia* has seemed remarkable. During the past summer, however, a leaf which may I think be referred to this

* See Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. 42 : 27. 1842.

† See Gattinger, Fl. Tenn., 107. 1901.

‡ Bull. Torrey Club 35 : 347-360. July, 1908.

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genus with confidence, has been found by Mr. Terry Duce, and is herewith recorded.

***Magnolia florissanticola* n. sp.**

Leaf apparently thick, shaped as in *M. grandiflora*; apex lacking, but length apparently about 130 mm.; broadest about 42 mm., from base; base broad-cuneate, slightly inequilateral,



FIGURE I. *Magnolia florissanticola*; Miocene shales of Florissant.

from a very stout (3 mm. diam.) twisted petiole, which is about 16 mm. long, arising from a clasping base; width of blade about 50 mm., tapering apically, so that at 80 mm. from base the width is 38 mm.; margin entire; venation as in *M. grandiflora*, the strong lateral veins averaging about 5 mm. apart. Miocene shales of Florissant. (*Terry Duce.*)